

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1826.

[VOL. VII. NO. 389.]

Published weekly, by PHILIP WHITE,
Editor of the Laws of the United States.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3.00—\$2.50, if paid in advance. The paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Letters addressed to the Editor, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.



Walt's first of arts, source of domestic ease.
Price of the Land, and patron of the Dead.

ADDRESS,

Received before the Rowan Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting, in Salisbury, on the 11th November, 1826, by Maj. JOHN BROWN, Secretary of the Society.

[concluded.]

is an Auxiliary to Agricultural Society, the American Farmer, a paper published at Baltimore by Jno. S. Skinner Esq. deservedly occupies a pre eminent rank. Before the publication of this paper in 1819, those societies were confined to, comparatively, a few places, and their influence circumscribed; but since then, they have multiplied until they extend over the whole confederacy. It is devoted chiefly to rural affairs and lateral subjects; serves as a medium of communication between the different societies and individuals; has become a common depository for the mental treasures of the scientific agriculturist, and the humble, but useful contributions of the observant ploughman, who witnesses the operations of nature as she yields her bounties to his virtuous industry.

Having attempted to account for the comparatively degraded state of Agriculture, and to designate the causes which are operating to produce a salutary change, I shall endeavour to point out some of the prominent defects in our husbandry, and suggest their remedies. Among the most common and striking faults in the agriculture of this part of the country, may be mentioned the great waste of time and timber in making unnecessary fences, and the almost total inattention to manures, and to a rotation of crops. That system of farming only can be called perfect which extracts from the soil the greatest quantity of produce which it is capable of yielding, without a diminution of its strength.

To ascertain the mode of effecting this great desideratum of the agriculturist. Many various methods have been recommended by persons who have devoted much time and attention to the subject; but probably no one of them would be adapted to all circumstances. I believe that, by a judicious rotation of crops, in which artificial or tame grasses constitute part of the series, any good soil may be prevented from deteriorating, without the use of any foreign matter being added exclusively as manure. But, in passing, let it be understood that it is not argued that a rotation of crops alone can restore exhausted land; which notion has deluded some, and thereby induced them to despise the whole theory.

To such land, manure is indispensable; but to land which is yet in good heart, I think there is little doubt of the truth of the theory. For this suggestion, I pretend to no originality; my object is merely to obviate, or at least to modify, an objection which is usually made to it, viz: that our climate is not favorable to grasses, by mentioning the grounds on which the idea is predicated.

That our climate is less congenial to grasses than the humid atmosphere of the Eastern states, is certainly undeniable; but it appears to me the difference to our prejudice has been much exaggerated by the results of unfair experiments.

For instance: a field, originally fertile, is cultivated in corn, tobacco, cotton, or other exhausting crops, till it will no longer compensate the farmer for his labour. He then, without the application of manure, and without a tolerable preparation of this *caesar mortuum* with the plough and harrow, sows it with small grain and grass seeds: the consequence follows, that he scarcely derives from the crop of grain a return of seed, and the grass does not vegetate at all, or shoots up a few scattered clusters, where perchance the decaying of a stump has left a rich mould, a pregnant but neglected hint.

Such an experiment would be absurd in the most favoured grass regions of the North. Even there, under the admitted advantage of climate, in preparing a piece of land for grass, which is intended to produce crop for the scythe, and then to be turned up, they deem it necessary not only

to manure it well, but likewise to pulverise it by reiterated ploughing and harrowing. If the same process were adopted here, no doubt some of the grasses would grow to much advantage: and in this belief, theory is supported by facts.

Notwithstanding the almost unprecedented drought of the past summer, several grass lots in this vicinity bore a tolerably good crop; and if you should inquire what preparation they received from the plough and harrow, and with manure, and compare the statement with some courses of preparation for a similar crop which are recommended and practised by Northern farmers, the difference would perhaps surprise you, and you would be willing to ascribe our failure at least as much to imperfect till, as to the influence of an ungenial climate.

This practice, however, can be adopted only by farmers who cultivate grain exclusively, and rear live stock.

On plantations where cotton is extensively cultivated, there is no leisure at the proper seasons for the pursuit of such a system. Other means, therefore, must be resorted to by the planter to invigorate his ground; and happily he is not destined to resources, if he shall duly appreciate and properly manage the offals of his crops, and other substances easily available. It has been shown by the intelligent and long experienced author of *Arator*, now no more, that corn, besides affording a plenteous and wholesome nutriment to man, and domestic animals, likewise returns to the soil more sustenance than any other crop. Every part which is not used as food may be converted into manure by a little trouble. We will take it for granted that every planter keeps a sufficient stock of cattle for the supply of his family in those articles they afford for his comfort. Humanity and interest both require that they should be penned and fed, in this climate, ordinarily at least four months in the year. During this time, of course much manure may be accumulated in the pens, and in the barn yard and stables, if a due quantity of provender shall have been stored up for their use.

I would propose the following plan, which is cheap and simple, and probably has already been familiar to many of you.

If practicable, have your cowpens on a level site convenient to the barn; in these, sheds may be erected of forks and poles, covered or thatched either with straw or corn-tops, to protect the cattle from the severity of winter. Convenient to the pens, put up folder houses (as they are called) in the usual way, for saving tops and shucks; and let all the shucks, tops and, if practicable, the stalks, be hauled hither. Previous to penning the cattle in the fall, haul in leaves and other trash till a thick layer is formed over the ground; and at intervals during the winter, when other operations are suspended by bad weather, continue hauling in leaves and other litter, sufficient to absorb the water in the pens, which renders the cattle uncomfortable. The dry leaves from the woods are worthless of themselves, but they are capable of absorbing much, and thus preserve the soluble part of the manure, which would otherwise be lost.

In the spring, previous to turning out the cattle, the thatch may be thrown from the sheds, and mingled with the other manure; or it may be reserved to be better rotted by fall.

Any one who had never tried this method would be surprised at the quantity of compost manure that might be thus collected during winter.

I have made one experiment of the kind; and although it was done under great disadvantages, the result was encouraging, and justifies its recommendation to others. Cotton seed are by some said to be a good manure.

I never tried them exclusively, but from the little observation I have had of them, are inclined to think their fertilizing effects are too evanescent to be valuable, by themselves: but if mixed with other matter, and permitted to ferment, they might perhaps be more durable in their benefits.

Wood ashes is an excellent manure on some soils, acting both mechanically and chemically. Very considerable quantities might be annually collected on our plantations; for negroes, unless strictly watched and prohibited, consume much wood, even during the summer months. I think it would be richly worth the expense to erect stone or brick pens for the reception of the ashes, convenient to the kitchen and negro houses. But this manure, like that of the stables, is more frequently a nuisance than a source of profit to the planter; the one is permitted to deface his yards with unsightly heaps; the other to lie corroding the walls of his barn or stables, instead of enriching his impoverished fields.

Auxiliary to the manuring system, all unnecessary fences

should be dispensed with. Such I consider all the interior fences which usually are found dividing and subdividing plantations, except such as separate a permanent pasture, or the lots about the homestead, from adjacent cultivated fields.

The practice of using stubble and stalk fields for pastures during the autumn and fall, probably introduced the use of so many division fences, as we frequently see deforming the beauty of a fine farm: and it is so general, that I shall probably encounter, in censuring it, the adverse opinion of some planters of reputation; as I know such who still adhere to it, notwithstanding the increasing scarcity of timber, which alone should admonish them of its disadvantage.

The injury resulting from this practice, is in its operation something like an indirect tax; whilst the advantages, though less permanent, are more obvious in the thriving condition of our cattle; and we are thus led into the delusion of preferring a system which produces the most immediate profit, regardless of its ultimate injury.

A field of luxuriant crab grass is so tempting, that few can abstain from letting their cattle enjoy it, if a division fence enables them to do so, by protecting an adjoining field of corn or cotton. If, then, we find the temptation irresistible, although we are convinced of its injurious tendency, we should at once increase the hazard, by removing the fence which protects what is growing in the adjoining field.

For the practice of keeping cattle in the fields late in the fall, or during the whole winter, the same excuse cannot be offered. Yet we frequently see them wandering among naked corn stalks, searching in vain for a scanty subsistence, trampling the ground so hard as to render it impervious to the rain and frost of winter; and at last turned out in the spring, miserable victims of famine, to perish in a bog whither they are attracted by the unusual sight of a few tufts of grass. To consummate the course of folly, the fields, thus in the first place robbed of the verdure which nature designed to restore in some degree their lost strength, and next trampled so hard as to be impenetrable by the plough, are left untouched by that valuable implement till planting time arrives: then, as nothing was done in due season, every thing must be done in a hurry: there is no time for flushing with a two-horse plough, but a single horse bar-shear, or shovel plough, completes the preparation, by throwing two, or at best three furrows together, and the planting follows amidst clouds, with scarcely loose soil enough to use.

To those who pursue this miserable system, (if system it can be called) the past season afforded a salutary admonition.

Corn, which had been planted in the slovenly manner described, soon lost its healthy hue; whilst that which was planted in ground that had been flushed in the fall or winter, continued growing, and notwithstanding the severity of the drought, produced a pretty good crop.

There are other objections to division fences; they require much timber, and time to make rails for them, to haul and put them up, and annually some addition of time to repair them and clean out their corners; besides depriving us of the use of the ground they cover, and a space on each side, which is inaccessible to the plough, and is usually occupied by briars, weeds and bushes.

If the time annually consumed by such useless objects, were devoted to the collection of manure, and turning under with the plough, grass, weeds, and stubble, we should derive from our land more net profit, and at the same time enhance its value.

That manured old, is more productive than newly cleared ground, is well established; and it is equally clear that the former is cultivated with less labour, and less injury to tools:—yet with these facts before us, too many persist in the miserable practice of wearing out one field, and clearing another; a practice which has impoverished and almost depopulated much of the once fairest regions of the old Southern States, and the effects of which are forcibly illustrated by the cheapness of land in some districts which were once as fertile as gardens.

A writer in a late number of the American Farmer, states, that within 20 miles of Baltimore, (the 3d city in the Union) in any direction, a farm of from 80 to 100 acres of land, with all necessary buildings, can be bought for from 400 to \$500!!

When we consider the many local advantages of such a situation, and its easy communication with a number of good markets near at hand, the statement seems incredible; yet if we extend our

view to the cause which produced such a state of things, we cannot doubt its existence.

It has been induced by the operation of slave labour, and the prevalence of the ruinous system of agriculture which characterised all, and continues to characterise a great portion of the Southern states. Such, and even worse, is the inevitable fate of all the cotton and tobacco country, especially where a sparse population and remoteness from market tend to darken the picture of futurity: and unless a timely change obtains in our system of husbandry, we shall be driven by dire necessity to forsake the land of our Fathers and the scenes of early and happy associations, to seek a kinder soil, leaving perhaps behind us an aged parent, "The sad historian of the pensive plain."

To us pertains the pleasing task of cooperating with other societies to remove from the science and practice of agriculture the prejudices and defects which are at enmity with improvement; to collect and disseminate useful facts; to aid in introducing by our example a better system, and thus to stay the hastening ills which impend our native land.

We undertook the business unassisted, and spontaneously: and now since our Legislature has proffered her parental care to foster the infant societies of the state, and stimulated as we ought to be by the success which has crowned the efforts of some others, we shall be unjust to ourselves, cruel to our posterity, and recreant to the cause we espoused, if we suffer our association to expire, or to linger out a few years of obscurity and uselessness.

Some may ascribe the increasing emigration from this state, to the enticements of an exuberant soil, to the restlessness of man, or to the all subduing passion, avarice: these doubtless have their influence; but to attempt to trace the overflowing current to these sources alone, would betray an ignorance of the moral sentiments of man.

No: look at the sad spectacles in your streets—the half-clad families that crowd your roads; the children; reckless of their fate, following with youthful merriment the mournful footsteps of their parents. Ask the hoary headed sires what induced him, at the verge of life, to go to a land of strangers, rending the ties of early friendship, and forsaking the scenes of youthful endearments, and, above all, the spot consecrated by the ashes of his kindred. He will tell you that he adhered to it with an infatuated attachment, till poverty deprived him of his last servant, and affection for his progeny compelled him to go in quest of a more fruitful soil, to some of the tributaries of the great father of waters.

Let us then this day renew our pledges to support, with redoubled energy, the cause of agricultural improvement; to contribute our efforts to stay the waves of emigration, by introducing an ameliorating system of husbandry, and thus converting the progressive picture of dilapidation and decay, which our state begins to exhibit, into a rich and cheerful landscape, into a home which will be the resort of the great father of waters.

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"Firm on the scaffold she has stood,
Bespinkled with a martyr's blood;
Her voice the patriot's heart has steeled;
Her spirit glowed on battle-field;
Her courage freed from dungeon's gloom;
The captive, brooding o'er his doom;
Her faith the fallen monarch saved;
Her love the tyrant's fury braved."

But it is only the moral and christian philosopher, who places her a divinity in the nursery.

Parish, Corning & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, their usual Fall Stock of
British, India, French and Domestic
DRY GOODS.

Comprising a very extensive assortment, and for sale by the package or piece, on reasonable terms.

Charleston, Oct. 16, 1826. 4139

HENRY W. CONNER,
WM. J. WILSON.

Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1826. 4140

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing in Charleston, S. C. under the firm of Conner and Wilson, and in Cheraw, under the firm of Wilson and Conner, are, by our mutual consent, this day dissolved. The business of the Charleston concern will be attended to by H. W. Conner; and the affairs of the Cheraw establishment, will be closed by William J. Wilson; to whom, those indebted to that concern, are desired to make immediate payment; and for which purposes, the parties have competent powers.

HENRY W. CONNER,
WM. J. WILSON.

Cheraw, Nov. 1st, 1826. 4140

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 1st Monday in November next.

Scheme.	
1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1 10,000	10,000
1 5,000	5,000
1 2,000	2,000
2 1,500	3,000
8 1,000	8,000
10 500	5,000
20 180	3,600
40 100	4,000
50 50	2,000
450 20	9,000
1,050 10	10,000
7,365 5	36,830
9,000 Prizes, 21,886 Tickets	119,430
14,000 Blanks, 5 at 5 Dollars, is	119,430
500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—	to be completed in 18 days drawing.
All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.	
Stationary Prizes as follows:	
THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$200	\$200
Second day, 500	500
Third day, 500	500
Fourth day, 500	500
Fifth day, 500	500
Sixth day, 500	500
Seventh day, 500	500
Eighth day, 500	500
Ninth day, 1,000	1,000
Tenth day, 1,000	1,000
Eleventh day, 1,000	1,000
Twelfth day, 1,000	1,000
Thirteenth day, 1,000	1,000
Fourteenth day, 1,000	1,000
Fifteenth day, 1,500	1,500
Sixteenth day, 5,000	5,000
Seventeenth day, 10,000	10,

Overseer Wanted.

VERY liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, to a man who understands the superintendence of a pretty large farm, with from 15 to 20 hands, who is willing to engage for the ensuing year. For other particulars, apply to the subscriber in Salisbury, N. C.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

Nov. 24, 1826.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 5, 1826.

THIS subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other Tann'd

SOLE LEATHER.

Also, a large quantity of Skirring, Hog-Skins, Calf-skins, Sheep-skins and Upper Leather; worthy the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash.

WM. CHAMBERS.

Nov. 28, 1826.

26167

Administrator's Sale.

ON Wednesday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th of December next, I will offer at public sale, at the house of the late Haynes Morgan, Esq. deceased, in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county,

Some valuable Horses, Cattle, and Stock of every description; Farming Utensils; Household Furniture; A large quantity of Corn and Tobacco; and The thorough-bred Stud Duke of Cumberland. Also, will be hired, at the same time and place, a number of valuable Negroes.

A. R. JONES, 3d'm'r.

Nov. 24, 1826.

3:40

Factorage & Commission

BUSINESS.

THE concern of Conner and Wilson having been dissolved, the Factorage and Commission in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tender to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Charaw, every facility in receiving and forwarding Cotton to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will accept my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continued of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER, Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826.

3:49

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.

Nov. 1st, 1826.

WM. J. WILSON.

Notice.

THE Saddling Business lately carried on for William Roane, by his agent John H. Roane, in Morganton, is closed; all those indebted are hereby notified of the Law, and required to settle, either by cash payment, or giving note and security: call on John H. Roane, who's to close the business.

Nov. 1st, 1826.

WM. ROANE.

Saddling Business.

The public are requested to call on John H. Roane, who intends carrying on the Saddling, Harness and Trunk-making business himself, hereafter. He keeps the best of workmen employed; and will sell for cash, in the lowest terms. Orders promptly filled, in the neatest manner; and he warrants the work as good as any made in the state.

JOHN H. ROANE.

Morganton, Nov. 1st, 1826.

3:39

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the Tanning Business immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of \$100 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice, by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying court, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writ made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons). Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices.

PAUL BARRINGER.

October 8, 1826.

3:45

Valuable Lands for Sale

WILL be offered for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 19th day of December next, on the premises, valuable Tract of Land, lying in Irrell county, about three miles south of Statesville, on the great road leading from thence to Charlotte, containing about seven hundred acres; on which is a set of Mills now in the best repair, being nearly new, calculated for manufacturing Flour of the best quality; the Saw Mill is on the most approved plan, and is situated convenient to large forests of good timber. A credit will be given for a part of the price, and a liberal indulgence extended upon approved security. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

MOSES P. NICHOLSON.

Nov. 25th, 1826.

3:40

New Leather:

AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP

THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of Calf and real skins; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm on *me* to all trust and delay: I'll "trust to-morrow," if you'll "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their account presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken; those to whom I am indebted will of course be excepted from this rule.

EBENEZER DICKSON,

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826.

3:45

THE MECKLENBURG TRAGEDY

In last week's paper, we briefly mentioned that

a very tragic affair had taken place in Mecklenburg county; the last Charlotte paper contains the particulars attending it, which are even more shocking than report had represented them. It is with shame and confusion we perform our task as public journalists, in promulgating

to the world, that our population contained in its bosom a *monster*, bearing the externals of humanity, of impulses so savage, so demoniacal. We have had, indeed, a counterpart to the "Kentucky Tragedy" enacted in our state.

The Catawba Journal of the 28th ult. says, that "On the 18th inst. Robert Yandie went to his brother-in-law's, John Hartis, against whom he had some spite, and as soon as he entered the house, told him he had come on purpose to kill him. He immediately presented his rifle, which flashed; when Hartis sprung up and seized the rifle, and a considerable scuffle ensued; but Yandie overpowered him, and beat his brains out with the butt of the rifle. He then went to the house of James Morris, whither Hartis's wife had fled, and attempted to kill her; but she fortunately escaped, after being severely wounded by a blow from his rifle, by getting under a small building. Yandie then left the house, and after going about half a mile, met a young man by the name of Fisher, whom he had previously threatened to kill, fired at him and wounded him in the shoulder: Fisher ran, and Yandie pursued, in order to complete his murderous design; but before he could overtake him, Fisher reached a neighbor's house, and almost exhausted from the loss of blood, and Yandie desisted from the pursuit. He then went to the house of Mrs. Hooks, a widow woman, and attempted to lay violent hands on a young lady, who, he suspected, was about to be married to Fisher, whom he had previously attempted to kill: but she broke from his grasp, and fortunately succeeded in effecting her escape.

By this time the alarm had been given, and Philemon Morris, Esq. and Capt. Zebulon Morris came on to Charlotte, and made application to Judge Ruffin, who was then here, for authority to apprehend Yandie. He immediately issued a bench warrant, and directed the sheriff to take him, dead or alive. The sheriff started the same night, reached the neighborhood by sun-rise next morning, summoned a guard of about 20 men, surrounded the house of Yandie, where he had shut himself up and armed himself with a rifle and shot gun, and summoned him to surrender. This he positively refused to do, and attempted to fire at a part of the guard out of the garret window; several shots from them, however, but which did not take effect, caused him to retreat from that position. In a short time he made a second attempt, but was again driven back by a fire from the guard.

The guard remained secreted behind the spring-house, until the latter part of the day, without being able to effect their object; when the sheriff and the guard agreed to rush upon the house, which was instantly done. He was again summoned to surrender; but he replied, that he knew he would have to die if he gave himself up, and he would rather die than surrender. He then made several attempts to fire, both at the sheriff and guard, at length put his gun through a crack and snapped it at one of the guard, only a few paces distant; at that instant several of the guard fired at him, through the crack, but unfortunately missed him, and killed a little daughter of his, who was lying in bed. This was the first knowledge which either the sheriff or the guard had, that any other person was in the house besides Yandie—they had supposed he had either murdered his family, or sent them off. But it seems, as they were subsequently informed by his wife, that when his house was surrounded, he put her and his children in bed, covered them up, and declared, if they made the least noise, he would instantly put them to death. In the unfortunate death, therefore, of the little girl, not the least blame can be attached to any one but the wretched father.

Immediately on the firing of the guard, Yandie dropped his rifle, snatched up the shot gun, rushed out of a door on the opposite side of the house, and fired on the guard within four paces of the muzzle of his gun. At the moment he rushed out, however, two of the guard fired and shot him through; and to this circumstance it is doubtless owing that his fire did not take effect, as the wounds he received caused him to elevate his gun so that the shot passed over the heads of the guard. The remainder of the guard fired instantly, and he fell dead several paces from the door.

We have purposely gone into the details of this melancholy transaction, in order to remove misapprehensions and prevent false reports from getting into circulation.

In our view, the editor of the Journal needed no excuse for "purposely going into the details of this melancholy transaction;" indeed, we don't know how he could have excused himself, had he neglected giving them. We are at a loss to know what harm *false reports* on the subject can do: "rumor, with her thousand tongues," could not have exaggerated the enormity, or increased the horror of the "transaction."

We learn, from a paragraph in the Southern Advocate, that there were more than *eight hundred* civil suits on the docket of the circuit court

of Madison county, Alabama, standing for trial at the late term of that court; and that nearly all of them were disposed of in two weeks sitting. The good people of Alabama must "love litigation."

INDIAN TREATIES.

Gov. Ray, of Indiana, and the other persons associated with him for the purpose, have made two treaties of cession with the Indians in and adjoining that state;—one with the Potowatamies, by which million and a half of acres of land were obtained, for which the U. S. government paid them about 120,000 dollars, by instalments, and other articles, services, &c. to the value of twenty or thirty thousand dollars. The other treaty is with the Miami tribe of Indians, by which the U. S. acquire a million and a half of acres; and pay the Miamies, in cash and otherwise, about \$80,000, besides a permanent annuity of \$25,000 per annum, as long as they exist together as a tribe. The U. States had considerable claims against the Miamies, which are satisfied by this treaty.

WESTERN TENNESSEE.

The editor of the Jackson (Ten.) Gazette, has received a letter from a friend in North-Carolina, in which the writer inquires into the practicability of procuring water, by digging, on the highlands of the Western District of that state.

He urges as an objection to that country, that on many of the highlands there are no springs; and that the fear of not procuring water, deters many citizens of North-Carolina from removing there. This objection we have often heard mentioned; and, if well-founded, would, naturally enough, have great influence in checking emigration. But the editor of the Gazette controverts this opinion by facts. He says: "In no part of the United States, west of the Alleghany, can good water be procured with less labor, than in this section of country. In this town, (Jackson) we have 25 or 30 wells, of good water as can be procured anywhere; and in no instance has it been necessary to dig more than 35 feet for it." And he asserts that with few exceptions, water can be procured on the highest ridges in the district, at that depth.

From the editor's remarks, we should infer (although he does not say so) that springs of good water are very scarce there. "But (says he) this obstacle can be easily remedied, with an expense of only 12 or 15 dollars." The remedy, we presume, lies in *digging wells*. About 1000 families, it is thought, will emigrate to that district this season. We hope those who have gone may better their condition; but *few* some of them have left advantages and comforts behind which they will seek for in vain in the wilds of the west.

Spain.

The accounts from Spain in the deserts from the Spanish are continuing in an increasing degree, and have excited great alarm.

The King began to view the Royalist volunteers

with distrust, in consequence of a disposition evidenced by them to espouse the cause of Don Carlos. Revolts had taken place among them in Murcia, Tarragon, Arragon; also at Valadolid, Pempsola, and Rosa.

It was apprehended that the Spanish troops which had deserted into Portugal, would make a sudden incursion in

Spanish Estremadura, either to obtain plunder or partisans. Another report

which had currency, was that the priests encouraged these revolts and disaffection with a view to secure the government of Spain to themselves, seeing the impossibility of any efficient resistance being made to the Portuguese influence, in the present political state of things.

South America.—Our accounts from South America represent that country in a very unsettled condition; and indicate that a change in its political system must be made. It is even said that military despotism must be established and that the supreme power has been offered to Bolivar.

The Barcelona Gazette announces officially that in consequence of the non-payment by Spain of the accustomed tribute to the Dey of Algiers, he had sent a squadron to cruise along the coast of Spain.

A letter from an Englishman in Alexandria, Egypt, says, that the news of Lord Cochrane's leaving England for the Levant had caused a great sensation there, and it was feared that unpleasant consequences would result to the Englishmen residing there.

Talma, the celebrated Tragedian, was still lying dangerously ill.

The Nuremberg Correspondent announces that the Ministers sent by the different Courts to assist at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, have received an invitation to assist at the ceremony of his coronation as King of Poland at Varsovie. It is expected that on this occasion a number of promotions will be made in the Polish army.

Turkey.—Many individuals have been arrested and exiled or put to death. The discontent of the people daily increases and is more and more marked.

On the 7th inst. there was a grand Council at the Porte. A firman was read in the mosque forbidding all conversation respecting public affairs at the late fire. Any man who violates this order is to be strung up on the spot; and females who contravene it are to be tied up in a bag, and thrown into the sea.

A Sofia had his tongue cut out to day, for using sacrilegious language against the Sandjish Sheriff. He was then conducted to Kadekoni, (ancient Chalcedony) where he will probably be put to death.

Colonel Soyez, Aid de Camp of Bolivar, has arrived at Paris. It is said he carried to M. de Pradt a certificate for a pension of 15,000 francs, from the Colombian Government.

The astronomers of Moscow announce that this year the winter in Russia will be as severe as that of 1814.

A Spanish zebeck, from Marseilles, was captured Sept. 22d, seven leagues from Barcelona, by an Algerine schooner. The crew escaped in the boat.

A letter from Marseilles, Oct. 3, says:

"The frigate for Egypt is expected to be got up in a few days. A second frigate of 60 guns for the Pacha is on the stocks."

A few days ago the corvette *L'Amazone* sailed for Alexandria, under the French flag, and with a French crew. Recent letters received from Alexandria announce that the cotton crop will be abundant, but its quality is not good. They also mention a very warm alteration having arisen between the Pacha and General Boyer.

The revenue of France, the first nine months of this year, exceeds that of the same period of 1825, by upwards of 18,000,000 francs.

The legislature of Maryland, at their last session, repealed a law of that state which prohibited Jews from holding any office under the laws of the state. Since that time, two Jews have been appointed Representatives to the Assembly from Baltimore.

Utica Intelligencer.

BOSTON, NOV. 4. We are authorised and requested to state, that the biography, with the political writings and correspondence of Samuel Adams, is in a state of forwardness, advancing with as much rapidity as its nature and importance will admit.

A duel was fought in Kentucky the 7th ult. by a Mr. Walker, of New Orleans, and Dr. Wm. Worthington, of Washington City. The first fire, the former gentleman was shot dead.

From Baltimore, we hear that the General Assembly of the Manumission Societies was actually held in that city last week, tho' the papers of that city prudently have been wholly silent on the subject. We do not learn that any proceedings took place calculated to give uneasiness to those with whose concerns Societies of this description interfere unwarantly, where they interfere at all. There was a good deal of discussion, with open doors. The most decisive measures resulting from the meeting, seem to have been a recommendation to petition Congress to appropriate money for transporting abroad such slaves as may from time to time be manumitted. This recommendation proposes nothing contrary to the Constitution, or hostile to the interests of the South; and we are glad to learn that a majority of the General Assembly had no worse projects in view.

Nat. Intel.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island have passed a resolution to request the Senators and Representatives of that state in Congress, to use their influence to procure the passage of a general bankrupt law.

INDIA TREATIES.

The national Intelligencer notices a volume just published in Washington, comprising all the treaties which have been made between the United States and the various Indian tribes within our borders. It appears from one of the tables in the work, that the amount of land acquired by the United States from the Indians down to the year 1814, exclusive of the great purchases from the Cherokees, in Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina, is,

In Ohio, - - - - -	24,854,888 acres
In Indiana, - - - - -	16,243,685
In Illinois, - - - - -	19,384.7 4
In Louisiana, - - - - -	2,920.0
In Alabama, - - - - -	19,58 - 560
In Mississippi, - - - - -	12,73 - 31
In Missouri, - - - - -	6,69,383
In Michigan Territory, - - - - -	7,36 - 70
In Arkansas Territory & west, - - - - -	35,431,94 acres.

Making an aggregate of 214,219,865 The amount of annuities, exclusive of the purchase money at each session, is given as follows.

Amount of permanent annuities, - - - - -	\$108,373
Amount of limited annuities, - - - - -	116,300

Aggregate of annuities, - - - - - \$24,675

Out of 175,000 inhabitants in the city of New York, there are but 15 coloured persons entitled to vote. That too many.

Washington Irving.—The report in Blackwood, that Washington Irving intended marrying the quondam wife of Napoleon, appears to be a fabrication.

A Lodge of Masons in Baltimore has issued proposals for publishing a weekly paper under the title of "The Recorder of Masonry and Literary Gazette."

As it should be.—A Miss Matilda Bohun, of Mercer county, (Ky.) has recovered three thousand dollars damages in an action of slander against James Cardwell.

Messrs. Carey and Lee will commence on the 1st of March, 1827, the publication of The American Quarterly Review. Mr. Walsh, we presume, will become its editor. There is no deficiency of literary talent in this city, and the total absence of a work of this kind has long been a subject of regret and surprise. The undertaking has fallen into able hands, and there remains not a question of its entire success.

They that take no delight in the exercise of virtue, could take no delight in heaven, either in the employment or in the inhabitants thereof.

Martin Van Beuren.—An intelligent gentleman from Vermont, informs us that Governor Van Ness lost his election to the Senate of the United States, from Vermont, merely from the fact, that Mr. Van Beuren, who is well known to be an active and zealous member of the Opposition, had paid him a visit a short time previous to the election.

Middlesex Gazette.

(And is Mr. Van Beuren so tainted with intrigue and corruption, as, in the estimation of the people of Vermont, to contaminate every man he visits? Van Beuren is a giant in intrigue, it must be confessed; but his merely visiting Gov. Van Ness, ought not to have impaired the people's confidence in the latter.—Gov. Van Ness, it is said, would have made a much abler Senator than his successful opponent, Mr. Seymour.)

Ed. Care

We have received the *Macon Telegraph*, published in Macon, Georgia. It is printed on an imperial sheet, in a handsome style of typography; and the first number gives evidence of being conducted with respectability.

Gen. J. J. KISON in GEORGIA.

Mr. Myers has laid on the table of the house of representatives of the Georgia Legislature, a preamble and resolution, on the subject of the next Presidency; of which the following is the conclusion.

Resolved., That the people of this State look with confidence to the election of Andrew Jackson, to the high and responsible office of President, as a Hero, Statesman, and Patriot whose services in times of difficulty and danger were freely rendered to the country, whose moderation, purity of character, and acquiescence in the voice of the majority, fully evince his Republicanism, and his attachment to the Laws and the Constitution; whose energy of mind, soundness of judgment and discretion in the Senate and in the field, eminently qualify him for, and entitle him to an office, in which the exercise of those qualities are required, and the display of those virtues constantly elicited.

The notorious Joseph Wier has been taken, in Lincoln county. He was first apprehended, better than a year since, for robbing a store in Lincoln, but on examination, was admitted to bail: he was afterwards taken into custody, for kidnapping in company with Kennedy, (since convicted, and condemned to be hung) Jones, and others, a number of negroes in Lincoln county, and taking them south for sale: and for this, was confined in Lincoln jail: but the people of Lincoln, fearing that mischief might be plotted there, removed *Twitty* to Salisbury, and *Wier* to Charlotte jail: the latter, however, soon managed, by some slight-of-hand means, to open the door of his "prison-house," and walk off. (For this escape, the sheriff, jailer, and a guard that was summoned to attend at the jail, were all indicted at the last term of Mecklenburg superior court; but were all entirely acquitted.)

Wier, it seems, after his escape from Charlotte jail, went home to his family in Lincoln county, about 42 miles from the court-house; where he was apprehended, by a party of gentlemen from Lincoln. He has been taken to Charlotte, in order that the reward offered for his apprehension, may be claimed. But we understand he will be taken back to Lincoln jail, for safe-keeping, until next superior court, when he will doubtless have trial. We learn there was much rejoicing in Lincoln, on its being made known that *Wier* was taken, so great is the public indignation against him, for his manifold misdeeds.

Very Complimentary.—An Albany paper calls Mr. Rochester, the late candidate for Governor of New York, "A blushing boy, a small beer politician, a political renegade, a third rate attorney, and obscure village politician;" and the Evening Post describes him as an almost beardless boy, alike incapable and unknown." Truly if Judge Rochester deserves all this flattery, much may be expected from him if he goes to Tacubaya.

The GOLD MINES.

The Washington City Telegraph makes the following remarks on the *Gold Mines* in this section of the country. Whether *fact* or *fable* predominates in this paragraph, we will not (if we can) say:

The quantity of gold that is daily found in and about Montgomery county, is become so very important, that the officers of the mint of the United States have offered eagles, ready coined, weight for weight, for the gold bullion as it comes from the mines; but in Philadelphia there have lately been established no less than eight gold beaters, who offer to give four per cent. more than the current coin; for they find the gold so pure and ductile, that nothing can exceed the excellence of the gold leaf made thereof.

Seven waggons passed through this city lately, in one day, from Connecticut, laden with all kinds of tin ware, dry goods, cutlery, and various wares and merchandise, on their way to the gold mines of Montgomery. They mean principally to establish themselves at Salisbury, where the gold will be taken in barter, and thus a very lucrative trade is carried on. The Banks, we hear, are greatly benefited in North Carolina by

the gold found, for they receive bullion a considerable portion, as one of the *Aids-de-camp* for their paper, which enables them to issue more and with perfect safety.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

A friend of ours, now residing in Paris, writes, under date of Sept. 8, as follows:

"Our odd countryman, John Randolph, has been some days in Paris. It is said that he visits nobody, and does not like to have it known that he is here. I saw a gentleman two or three days since, who has been travelling with him in England. He says John is tired of Europe, down hearted, and intends returning soon to the United States. When he was in Liverpool, he attended the theatre, and John Randolph like, seated himself in the pit. His outlandish dress and his queer figure and physiognomy, attracted the notice of a John Bull blackguard, who began making him the butt of his ridicule. He had not made many sallies before Mr. Randolph fixed his keen eye on the young jester; and said to him in a stern voice, 'Let him who jeers the Tarbar beware of the dark!'" The poor fellow thought he had indeed encountered a Turk, and, frightened half out of his senses, suspended his insolence, and took himself out of the atmosphere of the hero of Roanoke."

Worcester Spy.

It is stated in the *Journal des Debats* of Sept. 26th, that the Princess Regent of Portugal had just created two new military corps of five thousand men each, which were to be commanded by the celebrated Spanish patriot *Mina*, with the Spanish General, *Alava*, the friend and former Aid de camp of Wellington, as his second officer.

Should this information be correct, a crisis in the affairs of Spain must soon be at hand, the issue of which can scarcely be doubted.

At the superior Court of Rockingham county, held last week, the suit of *Sarah Linden* versus *John Martin*, for a breach of promise of marriage, occupied the court two days, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of *three thousand five hundred dollars*. *Bartlett Yancey* and *Turner Morehead*, Esquires, counsel for plaintiff, *John Morehead* and *Tho. Settle*, Esquires, for defendant.

Raleigh Register.

On the 18th ult. Mr. Bullock introduced, into the House of Representatives of Tennessee, a bill to make good all grants issued by North-Carolina on entries below Brown's line; which passed its first reading. A resolution has also been introduced into the legislature of Tennessee relative to the creation of a fund for the support of common schools and academies in each county in the state.

Cotton.—We regret that we are compelled to notice a decline in the price of this article. The falling off is not a very material one, but it shows unsteadiness in the market instead of that progressive improvement which we had anticipated. Advises from Liverpool, up to the 14th October, shew a decline in the price.

Fayetteville Journal. 22d Nov.

The Federal court, sitting in Raleigh, rose on Saturday morning, 18th inst. In the case of *Rev. Jonathan Whitaker vs. Rev. Frederick Freeman*, for a libel, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, of \$1800, subject to the opinion of the court. Mr. Gaston attorney for plaintiff; Geo. E. Badger, and Henry Seawell, for defendant.

Plaster for a Broken Breast.

Take half a pound of mutton tallow, four ounces of bees-wax, and resin sufficient, so as not to make it too hard; melt them together; add a gill of good spirits; let it simmer over a gentle fire until the spirits are evaporated. Spread it on soft leather (or strong linen) so as to cover the breast, with a hole for the nipple.

Married.

In Stokes county, on the 16th ult. by Thomas Wilson, Esq. Mr. David Miller to Miss Lydia Stivers. Also, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Samuel Hubener, Mr. John Brendle to Miss Nancy Sides. Also, on the 19th ult. by the same, Mr. Henry Spach to Miss Catharine Holder. Also, on the 27th ult. by — Petree, Esq. Mr. Franklin Burcham to Miss Dorothy Shitty.

DIED.

In this town, on the 9th ult. Mr. Samuel Price, tailor, aged 31 years.

Also in this county, on the 27th ult. Mr. Thos. Todd, formerly a merchant in this town, aged about 31 years.

At the residence of Maj. Joseph Mickle, in Kershaw district, (S. C.) on the 8th inst. Mr. Samuel Breed, in the 76th year of age. Mr. Breed enrolled himself among the patriots of '76 at an early age, and continued in the service of his country until May, 1780, when he was taken a prisoner at the surrender of fort Moultrie, and paroled with Major Eli Kershaw and others, to Camden, where he continued a citizen until Geo. Washington.

At his residence in Kentucky, on the 16th ult. in the 76th year of his age, Col. Richard C. Anderson, father of the late R. C. Anderson, our Minister to Colombia. Col. A. was a native of Virginia, and embarked in the revolutionary war, at an early and gloomy period; was an intelligent and persevering officer, and served for

the gold found, for they receive bullion a considerable portion, as one of the *Aids-de-camp* for their paper, which enables them to issue more and with perfect safety.

John Randolph.

The *New-York Daily Advertiser* of the 1st inst. quotes Upland, old and new, at 11 a 11 1/2 and 11 1/2 cents; a few parcels fine old and new, taken for home consumption, at 12 a 12 1/2 cents, with a laguerre in the market since the arrival of the advice of the 16th October.

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State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October term, 1826: **C**harles Blalock vs. Nancy Blalock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witnesses: Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 5th year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4. 3m30

State of North-Carolina, Wilkes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October term, 1826: **V**incent Reid vs. David Green; original attachment: **S**ummons as garnishee, William Judd, Joel Vannoy, John Tomlinson, and Thomas W. Wilson. It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another State; it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in January next, replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be taken against him to the amount of plaintiff's demand. Test: **R. MARTIN, Clerk.**

November 12th, 1826. 1442

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

In the Court of Equity, October term, 1826: **A**aaron Jenkins vs. Moses Jenkins, and others. It appearing to the court, that Joseph Cheen, Moses Jenkins, Hugh Jenkins, Samuel Jenkins, David Kilpatrick, and Mary his Wife, Jenkins Kilpatrick, Mary Kilpatrick, Susannah Kilpatrick, Polly Jenkins, David Jenkins, James Evans and Ann his Wife, David Robinson, Richard Robinson, Matthew Stuart and Elizabeth his Wife, and David Cowan, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant's name in the complainant's bill, appear at the next term of this court to be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill for contribution, it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree entered accordingly. Ordered, that this notice be published for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*. **SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.**

October 30th, 1826. 629

Price adv. \$2.50

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1826: **A**xander Hogan vs. Asa Thompson; original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of January next, then and there plead, answer, or demur, judgment final will be taken against him according to plaintiff's demand. **W. B. WILSON, Clerk.**

639 DAN'L COLEMAN, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October term, 1826: **J**ames Greenlee vs. George and James Scott; **T**homas Moore summoned as garnishee, &c. In this case, it having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, court ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* two months, notifying them to appear at the next term of said court, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be taken by default. **843 Test: JOHN MILLER, Clerk.**

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Equity, Oct. term, 1826: **J**esse Kerby, Executor of Samuel Kerby, dead, and John Houser, vs. Isaac Conrad, Samuel Stewart, Reuben Stewart, and David Stewart; original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that David Stewart, one of the defendants in this case, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian*, printed at Salisbury, for six weeks, that unless the said David Stewart appears at the next Court of Equity to be held for Stokes County, at the Court House in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken *pro confesso* against them at that term, and the case set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from minutes. **640 Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. m. e.**

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1826: **B**enjamin Magness and John Roberts, adm'r of Wm. Magness, vs. Joseph Magness; original attachment, levied in the hands of Samuel Green, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Joseph Magness, is not an inhabitant of this state; **O**rdered, therefore, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for six weeks, that the defendant, Joseph Magness, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, on the 2d Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default will be entered up against him and made final.

Witness: Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1826. **ISAAC CRATON, c. e.**

Price adv. \$1. 62

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826: **J**ames Kendall vs. John Freeman; attachment levied, &c. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand. **JOHN B. MARTIN, Clerk.**

Price adv. \$2.50. 648

40 Dollars Reward!

ABOU ten days since, two white men, William Love, jr. and Joseph Kirk, jr. left this county, having with them some negroes, to whom they have no just title. Love is rather under the common size, slender made, and stoop-shouldered, has sandy hair, and is about 25 or 26 years old; and seems to be a man of intelligence and address. Kirk is a robust, portly man, and well made; about 35 years old, has dark hair, and is very fond of spirits. These men carried with them the following negroes, viz: Will, (Little) a bright Mulatto; he is about 3 feet 8 inches high, about 18 years of age, is a sour, surly-looking fellow, has little to say; said Will a free boy, and bound to said Love, whose object it seems to be to run him off and sell him. Also, two negro children, one about 18 or 20 months old, the other about 5 months old; both quite black, and about the same size. The title of said children is in dispute. They are also supposed to have with them a Mulatto girl, named Mary, the property of George M'Math; she is a tall well formed girl, pert and ready spoken, quite shrewd and sensible; she is about 20 years old. I will give the above reward of \$40. for the apprehension and confinement in any jail, of all said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, information being given, so that they may be had.

GEORGE M' MATH.

Chatham county, N. C.

Nov. 20th, 1826. 3140

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, at Henry Cress, transport ship, commanded by Lieut. Hopkins, which lately arrived in England from the Pacific Ocean, had occasion to touch at the Island of Mocho for water, the only inhabitant on which was an English seaman, of the name of Joseph Richardson, a native of Ardlington, near Ashford, in Kent; who, like another Robinson Crusoe, or Alexander Selkirk, had made choice of such a solitary, houseless spot, upwards of three years since, for a residence, when he was landed at his own urgent desire, from a Patriot ship of war, commanded by Capt. Robinson. The island is about sixty miles in circumference, and about sixty miles from the coast of Chili, in latitude 39° South. It is very seldom visited by ships, as it does not afford necessary supplies of wood, but it does of water in abundance. It is remarkably fertile, and abounds with hogs and horses. Richardson has cultivated two gardens, on the vegetable produce of which, with pork, young horse flesh, and wild pigeons, he lives. He hunts the former animals with dogs, a fine breed of which he has broken; the pigeons are so numerous that he has little difficulty in obtaining them, and a few other kinds of birds; though the only firearms he possesses is an old musket, with a broken lock, which he discharges by means of a match; but by patient watching under the trees, he contrives, with such defective means, to vary his diet as often as he wishes. About nine months since, the Indians hearing of his desolate situation though not at all disposed to injure him in community, landed two of their native girls on the island. Richardson instantly made choice of one of them as his consort, and proclaimed her Queen of the Island, and the other he calls his cook. The distinction between these individuals was quite perceptible on the present visit. Richardson having no means of amusement beside the necessary employment of obtaining subsistence, at his own request, Lieut. Hopkins supplied him with a bible and prayer book. Lieut. H. offered to take him off the island, but he refused to leave it, declaring his determination of passing his life in his own government. He had commenced erecting a fort to protect himself from the Indians. There was no present appearance of any increase of his subjects.

Nov. 6, 1826. 369

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letter of administration on the estate of James Dickey, late of Rowan county, dec'd, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouch'd for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided. **W. M. B. WILSON, Clerk.**

Nov. 23, 1826. 3m50

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a Tan Yard, situated in the south western part of Iredell county; which has attached to it all the necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business; which he is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years. He also has a black man, who he will either sell, or hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned premises. This establishment will afford a very good business to any one who will carry it on properly; and a great bargain may be expected by the person taking it. All applications will be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to Fallstontown post-office, Iredell county, N. C. **37**

November 14, 1826. **JOSEPH BYERS.**

Judge Murphrey's Lottery.

In consequence of the failure of several persons in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make return to the Commissioner, of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of this Lottery did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 5th of November next, and then report to the commissioner, Dr. James Webb, at Hillsboro, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.

The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November next; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day, until it can be completed.

September 24th, 1826.

STANDARD OF RECTITUDE.

A man should early fix a standard of rectitude in his own mind; should frequently, in private, measure his actions thereby; should note his deviations therefrom, and at the same time, by his observations on other people, should endeavour to improve this ideal standard, on which, however, he should admit no alteration, without the most serious conviction. Such a man will act with confidence—his conduct will be marked with fortitude, while he will obviate the errors of obstinacy.

STRAWS SWIM UPON THE SURFACE, BUT

PEARLS LIE AT THE BOTTOM. SHWEY PARTS STRIKE EVERY COMMON EYE, BUT SOLID ONES ARE ONLY TO BE DISCOVERED BY THE MOST ACCURATE OBSERVERS OF THE HUMAN HEAD AND HUMAN HEART.

Do not accustom yourself to swear, for there are words enough in the English language sufficiently expressive of all our passions.

The Rule.

FROM THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR FOR 1827.

THE BURIED MAID.

Another have laid thee in thy narrow cell,
Maid of the beauteous brow! for the cold clay
To be thy bridegroom, till the eternal day,
When the loud trump its judgment seal shall swell,
Beneath it—what the Almighty deems well.
But who that sees thine eyes bright glances play,
Thy cheek's fair flush, that mock'd the bloom of May,
So late—would dream of death's dissolving spell?
To capture Love had sung—“the blissful hour
Soon will I lead along with Hymen's train,
To kiss the blushing virgin and the swain.”
And Hope believed and lighted to her bower.
Sudden the scene was changed—the radiant bower
Shook its sweet head, and love's glad song was vain. **o. w. c.**

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

It rains. What lady loves a rainy day?

She who the proudest is her look,
Zephyr around her neck and other necks
Upon a graceful arch—nor yet she
Who opens her柔嫩的 parson's ring.
The walls, been crowded, on some sunny noon,
Or trips in mirth, in a sister's sight,
On a cold steigh ride, to a distant hall,
She loves a rainy day who sweeps the hearth,
And threads the needle, or needles, or spindles,
The scalders in the form or threadbare sleeves;
Who likes to sit at home, and when the sun
Who, in the peeing of the storm, will think
Of some poor neighbour that can befriend;
Who turns the lamp at night, and reads aloud
To a young brother, takes her lover to hear,
Or ventures cheerfully abroad, to watch
The bridge of broken neck and suffering friend,
Admiring that boat of medicine,
Kindness and tender care, and cheering hope;
Such are noted, &c. on a rainy day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE.

The *Thetis*, transport ship, commanded by Lieut. Hopkins, which lately arrived in England from the Pacific Ocean, had occasion to touch at the Island of Mocho for water, the only inhabitant on which was an English seaman, of the name of Joseph Richardson, a native of Ardlington, near Ashford, in Kent; who, like another Robinson Crusoe, or Alexander Selkirk, had made choice of such a solitary, houseless spot, upwards of three years since, for a residence, when he was landed at his own urgent desire, from a Patriot ship of war, commanded by Capt. Robinson.

The island is about sixty miles in circumference, and about sixty miles from the coast of Chili, in latitude 39° South. It is very seldom visited by ships, as it does not afford necessary supplies of wood, but it does of water in abundance.

It is remarkably fertile, and abounds with hogs and horses.

Richardson has cultivated two gardens, on the vegetable produce of which, with pork, young horse flesh, and wild pigeons, he lives.

He hunts the former animals with dogs, a fine breed of which he has broken; the pigeons are so numerous that he has little difficulty in obtaining them, and a few other kinds of birds; though the only firearms he possesses is an old musket, with a broken lock, which he discharges by means of a match; but by patient watching under the trees, he contrives, with such defective means, to vary his diet as often as he wishes.

About nine months since, the Indians hearing of his desolate situation though not at all disposed to injure him in community, landed two of their native girls on the island.

Richardson instantly made choice of one of them as his consort, and proclaimed her Queen of the Island, and the other he calls his cook.

The distinction between these individuals was quite perceptible on the present visit.

Richardson having no means of amusement beside the necessary employment of obtaining subsistence, at his own request, Lieut. Hopkins supplied him with a bible and prayer book.

Lieut. H. offered to take him off the island, but he refused to leave it, declaring his determination of passing his life in his own government.

He had commenced erecting a fort to protect himself from the Indians.

There was no present appearance of any increase of his subjects.

Nov. 6, 1826. 369

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